

SANTA FE GAZETTE.

VOLUME V.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, JULY 11, 1863.

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SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

"Independent in all things; Neutral in nothing."

JAMES L. COLLINE, PUBLISHER.

JOHN L. RUSSELL, EDITOR.

SANTA FE, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863.

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We comply with pleasure, with the request of a lady friend to publish the following beautiful lines. We would have done so last week but our space was nearly all taken up before they were handed to us.

MOTHER AND CHILD.

Mother! dear mother! the birds have come
I see them on the tree;

They have come with the flowers of early spring
To sing sweet songs to thee.

Mother! dear mother! arise from thy bed
And take my little hand;

The bloom will return to thy pallid cheek
When by soft breezes fanned.

My child! the music that I hear
Is far above the tree's;
It is wafted by an angel's wing
In every passing breeze.

My child! the morn on my breast
Must be of spotless white;
No other garment can be worn
Within the Heavenly light.

S. C. R.

The Story of the Rebel Despatch Bearer.

Compositions of deceased Tribes.

In the Bear or Vicksburg, May 29, 1863.

At an early hour this morning a small number of rebels from our artillery along the entire line was opened upon the Court House and buildings in the vicinity, which lasted without interruption for an hour. During that time fully 3,000 shots were fired, solid shot and shell. The damage occasioned by this persistent attack must have been enormous. Some time ago, however, with the exception of shot directed at intervals against the fortifications.

The enemy quickly replied with his heavy guns, although his horsemen are always busy when near a Yankee soldier ventures to raise his head above our rifle pits. Your correspondent was riding along the line to day, and independently advanced within 250 yards of the rebel works opposite our country. He was shot at, and a bullet, which came from him, hit him in the shoulder, but he continued to ride on, and, notwithstanding the fire of the rebels, reached the fortifications.

He was in this service at the breaking out of the rebellion, assigned to guard duty on the frontier at Fort Lanier, a small fort on the head waters of the Brasos River. His command consisted of three hundred and sixty men, twenty-four of whom were captured by Earl Van Dorn, Capt. Hay's subsequently effected his escape—This capture was made while the command was on its way to Brownsville, to seek transportation to the United States.

The regulars were paroled and sent home, but the "rangers," being considered irregular troops, and supposed to consist mainly of Texans, were offered the alternative of joining the rebel armies or—hanging. At the expiration of the twenty-four hours given them for consideration, one hundred and fifty joined a cavalry regiment, known as Green's 2d Texas cavalry and were assigned to Sibley's brigade, then operating in the territory of Arizona. They left San Antonio and marched to Arizona. A battle was fought at Valverde, on the left bank of the river Rio Grande, in which they were defeated. Afterwards they retreated to Glorieta, forty miles from Rio Grande, on the plains at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, where they had buried another engagement, and were again defeated and forced to fall back with the loss of baggage trains and artillery and seven hundred men. Here young Douglas was wounded. The rebel army retreated to Albuquerque, skirmished a little, and then fell back upon San Antonio, utterly disorganized.

POINTED CORRESPONDENCE.—A citizen of Grass Valley, who was reckless enough to invest in some Washoe wild-cat stock, a few months ago, fearing that he might be victimized by holding on too long to a "good thing," recently wrote a friend in Virginia City this style: "When you find a darded fool who wants to take that wild-cat stock at twenty-five dollars per foot, let it go." The Washoe friend speedily replied: "Have found that damed fool." Send me immediately. And the fool was sent.—*Grass Valley National.*

Incidents of Vicksburg.

Letters to the Western papers from Vicksburg indicate portions incidents in the assault of the garrison's works at that place. One of them says:

On the night when Sherman has passed Steele's division rapidly to the left of the parapet. Our men in division on the right of the parapet, on the side of one of the principal forts, waited to take it by storm. They were reinforced to 1,000. The Federal and rebel soldiers are not twenty feet apart. Both are powerless to inflict much harm. Each watches the other, and dares not move forward whenever a soldier exposes himself above the works on either side. Nearly the same condition of things exists in McPherson's front. His skirmishers prevent the working of the enemy's pieces in one or two carts. Fierce, year-long tyroon lies on the lips of a parrot, clinging to your hands and knees, only twenty feet off in a field with sharp eyes and a iron arm, who would make it sport to knock you over, and you have a good idea of the peril of the soldier's life!

A letter to the Chicago Journal, dated "Vicksburg, May 25," says of the assault as follows:

"Surging parties of volunteers and soldiers, now advanced under cover of field-batteries and sharpshooters, supported by engineers. The men moved bravely and well into the field and up to the works, but in vain. We could not take the works. The men dug steps in the earthworks to which their bayonets, and placed their colors on the roof parapet, whence neither party could conceive them, every man who showed himself falling from the shot of a rifleman.

"Col. Humphrey of the Ninety-third Illinois, was in Gen. Hurlbut's brigade. In the second assault his regiment was located in front of the redoubt, and he was ordered to charge. He charged, as usual, in double-quick to the General, who called him aside and said: 'Wait until after the tenth Army Corps' reinforce' on May 24th, he has troops enough, as we regard it, to command victory.' And April 12th, when General Hurlbut's brigade had been sent to North Carolina, his force must have been sufficiently large to have accomplished something. But even though plan were sound, it was not in the demonstration upon Charleston on the 10th of April, and the main column of the army advanced at that hour and Hillard's division.

"Gen. Hunter has been very unfortunate in accomplishing any very brilliant military success since he has had command of his department.

"The sound like a bugle blast resounds on the hills of May 24th. This was announced by the President, May 24th. Gen. Butler's cavalry came to Washington to receive orders from Gen. John Foster soon after, and returned to his department, having been appointed to an important command. While Gen. A. M. Mower was sent to command at Fort Donelson, he was made for a movement which was only frustrated by the death of that general, however, and the movement stopped. It was planned June 16th, while Gen. Hunter's command of the department.

"There is a probability that Gen. Foster could have made all his old commanding world do according with him. He has made a reputation as a energetic commander, and whenever he has moved he has been with success. The plan of operations which was proposed to reinforce the Department of the South was undertaken to anticipate an attack upon Charleston and Savannah. Gen. Foster went with an corps proposed to co-operate with Gen. Hunter in the movement, and the movements relating to secession or independence of command was undoubtedly the primary cause of the failure to effect the object intended.

"This is the total of our story's work. In fifteen days it has cost us four hundred and sixty miles, touch dry haystacks, taken the capital of Mississippi, destroyed all communication with the rebel army at Tennessee, captured seven thousand prisoners, more than twice of artillery, eight thousand stand of small arms, seven miles of heavy fortifications in the rebel right, completely invested the city in the rear, and opened up as a new and perfect line of supplies. During those sixteen days the army had but four days' rations from the depot of supplies.

"Vicksburg is defended in the rear by works fifteen and one-half miles, with twelve ten-foot deep, the works standing on sand-banks, every approach protected by rifle-pits and covered by fire. It cannot be taken by assault, but will be taken. It is a doomed city. This morning a column under one of the corps in front of Charleston, captured a town of 10,000 inhabitants, and took up a position in front of Salt Lake City. Two days later, in another fight, twenty-three more were killed, and considerable stock captured. Only one soldier was wounded in the last engagement.

On the 11th inst., a party of six or eight Indians made a dash upon the citizens in New Mexico, killed a boy and stole ten horses with which they got away. On their retreat they came upon a man named Thorp, and killed him with twelve shots, they having no gun.

The most alarming of the Indian stories, however, is from Banfford City. On the 14th inst., a messenger arrived at Salt Lake City from that place, having made the trip through the almost wholly desert space of five days, to ask aid of General Canby, stating that an Indian war had begun in that region. The messenger stated that twenty-four white men who were out hunting or herding stock, had been killed. In retaliation seventeen Indians were killed in Banfford City. The first outbreak was caused by a white man killing an Indian chief in some kind of a quarrel. It was further reported that three hundred men well armed, had left Banfford in search of the Bonham Chief, Wimaniuk, whose scalp they were anxious to secure.

A later arrival at Salt Lake tells a somewhat different story. He says that about seventy-five Indians and returning white men, who infest that country, concocted a plan to attack an Indian village. The Indians became aware of their design and prepared for their reception. A fight ensued and three or four of the "whisky-blows" and some Indians were killed. In either case, the matter looks bad for that country.

On the 6th inst., an expedition was dispatched from Camp Douglas to establish a military post at Steamboat Springs, on Bear River, to hold the Indians in that neighborhood in check. The news thinks it is intended as the nucleus for a Gentle city, which seems very pleasing to it.

Within a few months past two thousand two hundred and twenty-five acknowledged enemies of the Government, by their own confession, sworn to distract the public peace, to prevent the execution of the laws, and to support the rebellion, have been removed from New Orleans.

Startling news from Pembina.

(Extracts from the *Independent* of St. Paul Free)

PENIMA, May 14.—Little Crow and his band of savages, of thirty lesser, are ungodly savages of St. Joseph. The hundred Sioux Warriours are daily expected to meet him there. Numerous Indians and savages are to be seen on the strand of Lake Superior within a few days of St. Joseph—The Great Bear has been captured by the Sioux. The Sioux, who are now in the Bear Lake Woods Lake, are avenging.

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